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WEATHER FORECAST
OVERCAST
Barometer 29.81

August 16, 1918. Temperature 6 a.m. 78 7 p.m. 82
Humidity 92 82

August 16, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 79 7 p.m. 89
Humidity 97 73

8022 日十初月七

FRIDAY, AUGUST 16, 1918.

五拜禮 號六十月八年英港香

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

PIERCE FIGHTING IN FRANCE.

KEEN STRUGGLE FOR KEY POINTS.

French Troops Capture Ribecourt.

London, August 14.
Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters, writing in the afternoon of August 14, states:—In the Thiescourt massif the two key points for the French are St. Claude and Ecouvillon farms, the capture of which General Humbert has deemed essential, while the Germans are determined to retain them in order to menace General Humbert's right. Consequently there is fierce fighting along the whole line. Our progress is most difficult north of Gury, where the enemy is installed in our 1914 trenches. We have not gained ground. If the Germans fall back along the hills of the massif, they will probably retire first to the old French line and then to their former front at Plesmes. With the capture of St. Claude and Ecouvillon farms the danger of an attack from the Thiescourt massif is removed. Whether after a pause for a rest another battle will begin for the possession of "Little Switzerland" depends upon the plans of the High Command. At any rate there will be a new operation with stronger material and means on both sides.

British Progress.

London, August 14.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in a communique, states:—There is fighting in the neighbourhood of Parvillers. We have progressed, taking prisoners. Following his recent withdrawals in the Hobutene sector, the enemy has evacuated the forward positions of Beaumont Hamel, Serl, Puisseuxmont, and Buquoy. Our patrols are advancing in contact with the enemy and have gained ground around these villages, taking prisoners.

A German Report.

London, August 14.
A German wireless official message states:—The enemy attacked west and south of Lassigny. His attack a stride Canny broke down under our fire.

Imperial War Cabinet's Congratulations.

London, August 14.
The Press Bureau states that the Prime Minister has sent a telegram to Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig saying:—"The Imperial War Cabinet sends its warmest congratulations for the great triumph achieved by the Allied arms in the third battle of the Somme and the Empire's heartfelt thanks to you and your most gallant troops."

Value of Our Aviators.

London, August 14.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, reporting aviation, says:—Our continuous day and night bombing of the Somme bridges, railway lines and junctions since the beginning of the offensive has held up the enemy's reinforcements and also forced him to employ large formations of aeroplanes in an effort to protect his vital communications, but our concentrations of machines have effectively dealt with all opposition.

We dropped twenty-one tons in the day-time and thirty-seven tons during night-time on the above objectives. The Anglo-Americans raided an aerodrome from a low height, destroyed six machines and set the hangars afire. We brought down twenty-one and drove down ten enemy machines out of control. Six British are missing.

French Capture Ribecourt.

London, August 15.
A French communique states:—During the day we continued to progress between the Matz and the Oise, and captured Ribecourt. East of Belval, the infantry having learned that an enemy counter-attack was being prepared, succeeded in taking prisoner seven officers and a number of men. In the regions of Roze and Lassigny, very lively artillery fighting continued.

During the night of the 13th, bombers dropped thirty-two tons of bombs on various objectives, including fifteen on Ham and Noyon, where big fires were observed.

The King's Congratulations.

London, August 14.
The Press Bureau announces that His Majesty the King, in a letter to Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, says:—"I most warmly congratulate you and your troops on the happy results of the operation of the past week. I return home with a feeling of profound admiration for our Armies, convinced that in union with the Allies we shall, with God's help, secure a victorious peace worthy of the noble sacrifices made—a peace which must be a surety to the coming generations against suffering such as the present world has endured."

Compeigne Relieved of Pressure.

London, August 15.
One of the chief features of the Lassigny fighting was the lavish use of German gas, which sometimes caught the Germans themselves. The fall of Ribecourt is of great importance, as it commands the road along the Oise towards Compeigne, which is thereby relieved of immediate pressure. A noteworthy development is the fact that the Army on the Somme which hitherto has been described as in the group commanded by Prince Rupprecht, is now commanded by General Boehm, who extricated the Crown Prince's Army from the Marne.

Artillery Activity.

London, August 15.
A French communique states:—The night has been marked by fairly great artillery activity between the Aisne and the Oise.

ENEMY LEADERS MEET.

The Questions to be Discussed.

London, August 14.
The meeting at the German Headquarters include the Kaiser, the Emperor Carl, the Bulgarian Crown Prince, members of the Polish Regency Council, leading German Ministers and Army leaders. It is expected that the Polish question will be settled and also the question regarding Austro-Bulgarian co-operation on the Western Front.

ADMIRAL VON CAPELLE'S SUCCESSOR.

London, August 14.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, the *Waar* Zeitung states authoritatively that Vice Admiral Bohnke is succeeding Admiral Von Capelle as Secretary of State for the Admiralty.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE PALESTINE CAMPAIGN.

More British Successes.

London, August 14.
A Palestine official message states:—On the night of August 12, we raided successfully various points on a ten-mile front astride the Jerusalem-Nablus road, killing two hundred and capturing seventeen Turkish officers and 200 of other ranks, also fifteen machine guns. On the morning of August 8, the Royal Air Force and Australian units bombed enemy camps in the vicinity of Amman and railway station. There were many effective hits and ground targets were machine-gunned. The Imperial Camel Corps, co-operating with Arabs, seized Mada Wada railway station, killing 35 and capturing 120 men and two guns.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

German Troops Marching to Petrograd.

London, August 14.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Paris, a message from Helmsing states that German troops are marching in the direction of Petrograd.

Czecho Slovaks in Danger.

London, August 15.
The *Times*' correspondent at Vladivostok states that the Czecho-Slovaks are in a dangerous position and are liable to be cut off altogether unless speedily given aid.

Britain and the Czecho-Slovaks.

London, August 15.
The British recognition of the Czecho-Slovak nation is likely to have far-reaching consequences, and although naturally nothing is settled as to the boundaries of the New State, it means an additional obstacle to German extension in an easterly direction.

Soviet Goes to Kronstadt.

London, August 15.
The *Times*' correspondent at Stockholm says that a message from Petrograd reports that the Soviet has been transferred to Kronstadt. Bands of starving peasants are marching to Petrograd to avenge the plundering hordes of Red Guards.

A MONTH'S AERIAL WORK.

Ninety-six Raids into Germany.

London, August 14.
The Press Bureau announces that during July the Independent Air Force carried out one hundred raids, of which ninety-six were into Germany. They dropped eighty-one tons of bombs on important military objectives. Despite the periods of bad weather, this constitutes a record both in the number of raids and in the weight of bombs.

GERMAN DEPRESSION.

People Becoming Convinced at Last.

London, August 15.
Eloquent testimony is afforded of the real feeling in Germany by the increasing number of laboured articles condemning pessimism, especially in the Rhine provinces. The newspapers complain that people are openly declaring that Germany is losing the war.

ANGLO-AMERICAN NAVAL CO-OPERATION.

London, August 15.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Washington, replying to His Majesty the King's message on the occasion of the latter's visit to American warships with the Grand Fleet, President Wilson says:—"I am convinced that the close co-operation of the Fleets will be greatly to the advantage of the cause of the nations associated against Germany."

MORE MEN FOR U. S. ARMY.

London, August 15.

Reuter's correspondent at Washington states that the American Provost Marshal has ordered the registration of all youths reaching the age of twenty-one since June 5. This is expected to add 150,000 to the September draft.

AN ITALIAN SUCCESS.

London, August 15.

An Italian official message says:—Bersaglieri, crossing the Piave, occupied an island south-west of Grave di Papadopoli, taking thirty-six prisoners.

PRINCE LICHNOWSKY IN DISGRACE.

London, August 15.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, a Berlin official message states that the Kaiser has approved of the Prussian Upper House's condemnation of Prince Lichnowsky, who is therefore deprived of membership.

AUSTRIAN STATE WORKERS' DEMANDS.

London, August 15.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam, a deputation representing 200,000 Austrian State employees has demanded a war bonus of fifty per cent. Heavy rains are damaging the crops.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

PROFITEERING IN JAPAN.

London, Aug. 14.
The *Times*' correspondent at Tokyo reports that there has been a succession of demonstrations by women in various parts of Japan against the rice profiteers.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE BATTLE SITUATION.

Frutless German Counter-Attacks.

Paris, Aug. 15.
Yesterday the battle was marked by an interval in the pause between the Ancre and the Oise, which was normal after four days' uninterrupted fighting and continued advance. The enemy, to avoid still greater disaster, made tremendous efforts to keep Roze and the line of Chaulnes and Noyon, therefore he counter-attacked, but the German divisions of the Reserve Army were unable to gain an inch of ground. Roze is threatened by Allied troops and Lassigny is not better situated. Besides south of the Somme the British took up their positions at Propret. Anyway, whether the Germans evacuate Roze and Lassigny or not, they will have experienced a formidable check. If forced to yield they will lose their principal bases for their offensive against Paris, besides the losses in material, provisions and men. If they succeed by costly efforts in keeping their positions in the present line it will only be after having exposed an important part of their reserves to our fire.

An Explanation.

Paris, Aug. 14.
Newspapers point out that the 25,000 prisoners and 600 guns mentioned last night by Sir Douglas Haig include only the captures by the armies of Generals Rawlinson and Dakeney, and to them should be added General Humbert's 10,000 prisoners and 400 guns.

Allied Grip Tightening.

Paris, Aug. 14.
A semi-official message says: Our patient advance by local actions brought us to less than a mile from Lassigny, whose wooded clump of heights protects Noyon and commands communications between the Oise and Ailette valleys. Hence the desperate enemy resistance, but our grip is tightening and will shortly result in a close encirclement of the position. Our troops are biting into and reducing all sides of the mass, which will fall at the chosen moment. The lull on the rest of the front between the Ancre and the Aisne is the inevitable corollary between two manoeuvres. Meanwhile there is ceaseless activity in our lines, preparing for fresh successes.

Further Reports.

London, Aug. 14.
Reuter's correspondent at the French Headquarters on the evening of Tuesday, writes: General Humbert, whose front, as the result of those days of progress now faces east instead of north, re-attacked Lassigny or Thiescourt massif positions to-day. His left was heavily counter-attacked and remained on the defensive, but his right pushed forward all round the western and southern edges of Little Switzerland and reached Plessier-de-Roye park and the village of Belval, where General Humbert's army stopped General Huet's rush last March, after one of the bloodiest fights of the year. To-day's battle raged till the evening when the French held Saint Claude Farm and Ecouvillon, two of the most important points of the massif. Fighting was very difficult the enemy holding the front thinly with almost as many machine-guns as men. Their whereabouts were most difficult to locate. The enemy is filling valleys, passes and woods with mustard gas. The French are fighting their way with rifles and grenades, advancing over the broken country by infiltration. The enemy's tactics indicate that he is retiring to a not distant defensive line.

A French communique states: Between the Aisne and the Oise there was active mutual artillery firing, notably on the Roze-sur-Matz, and Conchy-les-Pots sectors. On the Vesle front enemy raids were resultless. A French raid in the region of Mesnil-Hurlus yielded prisoners.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: Hostile artillery was active at night-time on the battle-front, but there was no infantry action. We repulsed local attacks in the Dickebusch sector at mid-day on Tuesday. There was considerable hostile artillery in this neighbourhood at night-time, also north-westward of Kemmel. We prisoners a few in successful raids in the neighbourhood of Alette. Our patrols progressed in the Vieux Berguin sector and established our line eastward of the village, prisoners a number. Our line was advanced slightly eastward of Metereu.

Some German Confessions.

London, Aug. 14.
The following amplifies the captured Ludendorff order, mentioned by Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters, the whole purpose of which is the necessity of economising manpower. It says: Owing to our reduced strength in the line it will frequently be impossible to make the front line a continuous line of trenches, but it will almost always be found possible to create centres of resistance concealed from No Man's Land."

A German Air Headquarters order confessing the Allied air supremacy reads: "All regiments have repeatedly complained that low-flying enemy aeroplanes are not interfered with by our fighter machines. It is pointed out that at Headquarters the Aircraft resources are so low and machines available so busily engaged in reconnaissance work that they cannot be expected to engage the enemy low-fliers. Infantry must arrange its own defence against aircraft. The brigade has decided that future complaints from units which have been harassed by low-fliers will not be forwarded."

The Allied Scheme.

London, Aug. 14.
A Havas message states: The Franco-British offensive begun on August 8 between the Ancre and the Aisne is a continuation and counter part of the offensive of July 18 between the Aisne and the Marne and their immediate results are similar. Firstly, the liberation of Chateau Thierry and the end of the menace against Epernay, the liberation of Montdidier and the end of the menace against Amiens. Secondly, the freeing of the great railway line from Paris and Chaulnes, also the line of Paris and Amiens. Rapture is rendered impossible between the French armies at the centre and those at the east and between the French and British armies. Thirdly, the collapse of the German plan, consisting of thrusting a number of salients in the Allied front, the progressive extension of which was bound to end in dislocation of the front. Now the salient of Montdidier, after the one of Chateau Thierry has just been reduced and all benefits of manoeuvre to the German High Command lost.

(Continued on page 3)

ENEMY PATENTS IN JAPAN.

The Question of Compensation.

It is reported that the Department of Justice will shortly open investigations with regard to enemy patent-rights registered in this country, in view of the possibility that after the war the patentees may bring actions for recovery of damages sustained owing to their rights being infringed by Japanese during the war, says the *Japan Chronicle*. In this connection Mr. Takanaka, of the Patent Bureau, says:—

"There are quite a number of patents registered in this country by enemy subjects; at the time of the outbreak of the war German patents alone numbered 925. Not a few of these patent rights may have been violated since the outbreak of hostilities. It will be remembered that in July, 1917, a War-time Industrial Ownership Act was promulgated whereby enemy patents were suspended, and it was decreed that these patents could be exclusively used by anyone so permitted by the authorities. This means that anyone obtaining permission of the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce can freely make use of the suspended patent rights of the enemy. At the same time it was decreed that violators of this right of exclusive use granted by the Minister shall be punished by imprisonment for terms not exceeding five years or a fine not exceeding ¥1,000. As to trade-marks registered by the enemy, these can also be cancelled according to the provisions of the Act above mentioned, if the cancellation is necessary for military reasons or public interest in connection with the military situation.

"Many of the enemy patents are being used for military purposes and for public and private interest in accordance with the War-time Industrial Ownership Act. Admiral Kato, the Minister of the Navy, in his capacity as representative of the Navy, is using the largest number of these patents. The Navy has availed itself of prismas, wireless apparatus, torpedo-tubes, and other things invented and patented by Germans, the patents so used numbering about fifty. The Minister of Communications is also using a considerable number of German patents, while those used by the Kawasaki and Mitsubishi Dockyard number a dozen each. There are also a number of private individuals enjoying similar privileges.

"As to trade marks, those for aspirin, pyramidon and some other chemicals and medicines have been cancelled, and may be used by the general public.

"The Government is thus permitting the violation of German patent and trade-mark rights. It is possible that on the restoration of peace the Germans concerned may bring actions to recover damages sustained owing to these violations, and if this is the case responsibility will of course rest with the Government. It is believed, however, that this is a matter which will be settled at the Peace Conference, and those who are now using German or any other enemy patents or trade-marks need entertain no apprehension in this respect. On the contrary, it behoves them to utilise enemy patents as much as possible."

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GENERAL NEWS.

Aeroplanes for Japan.
Some time ago the Air Corps at
Tokoro was ordered 20 Sopwith
aeroplanes for reconnoitring and
bombing purposes from England.
Six of them have now arrived in
Tokyo, where they have been
fitted up.

Japanese Expert Honoured.
Mr. Imafuku Katsuo, an ex-
pert attached to the Monopoly
Bureau in the Government Gen-
eral of Formosa, has been awarded
the Fourth Order of Merit. It is
said that this distinction is in
recognition of a new method of
refining camphor invented by the
expert.

Women's Vote Pays a Debt.
As an unfranchised woman,
Miss Evelyn Jane Sharp, the
writer, refused a year ago to pay
£58 King's taxes, denying any
liability in view of her political
status. Since then, she told the
Bankruptcy Court recently the
political conditions had altered
and the claim had been dis-
charged.

Death of Nurse Cavell's
Mother.
Mrs. Cavell, mother of Nurse
Cavell, died recently at Henley-
on-Thames, at the home of her
daughter. She was 81 years old.
At the time of her daughter's
death Mrs. Cavell lived in Nor-
wich, where her late husband had
been Vicar of Swardeston for
many years.

Outrages in Japan.
It is reported that a number of
young men have recently made
raids upon a number of respect-
able Japanese residences in the
neighbourhood of San'yoshi and
Mikage, and women and girls
who were sleeping with their
windows open and bed unscrut-
ed have been assaulted. It is said
that since the victims of these
outrages shrink from the publicity
which would result from inform-
ing the police, great difficulty is
experienced in tracing the men
responsible for these outrageous
assaults. Some suspects have been
arrested, however, and are now
under examination at the Mikage
police station.

Children's Curiosity.
There is a human touch in the
report of the committee appointed
to inquire into the position of
natural science in our educational
system which is rare in official
documents. "Too few parents
of this generation can satisfy
their children's curiosity about
the wonders of the heavens, the
movements of the planets,
the growth of plants, the
history of rocks, the dawn of
animal life, the cause of
tide and tempest." That is
doubtless true. But it would tax
the resources of the chairman of
the committee, Sir J. J. Thomson,
P.R.S. himself to satisfy an im-
aginative child's curiosity. Why
is water wet? Why is an orange
round? Why has a horse four
legs? Why is grass green?
Where does the wind go? These
and a dozen other queries with
which most fathers are familiar
would form a good examination
paper in natural science.

Wireless Phones.
"There appears to be no
serious reason why, before we are
many years older, politicians
speaking, say, in Parliament,
should not be heard simultane-
ously by wireless in the reporting
room of every newspaper office in
the United Kingdom," writes Mr.
A. R. Barrows in an article on
"Wireless Possibilities" in the
"Year-Book of Wireless Tele-
graphy and Telephony" (Wire-
less Press, 6s. net), which runs
to 1,100 pages, and is packed
with information. "Wireless
telephony over distances
even transoceanic in extent, he
says, has already been accomplish-
ed. Speech so transmitted very
nearly approaches the technical
quality of direct conversation.
There would be no technical diffi-
culty in reproducing public con-
ferences in private houses, but it
would open the way for enterpris-
ing advertisement agencies to
arrange for the interval in the
musical program to be filled with
audible advertisements." Even
to-day the Departments of Food
Economy and War Savings might
provide periodic stenographic ex-
hortations by wirelessly oper-
ated megaphones established at the
traffic centres. "We are to be
spared, however, what the author
calls 'the nightmare of wireless
television,' which is unlikely to
become a reality for some time."

GENERAL NEWS.

Nation's Meal in a Voyage.
On each voyage, the *Maachard*, recently launched at Port Glasgow, will be able to carry 17,000 tons of foodstuffs, or enough to give almost 1 lb. to every man, woman and child in the country.

Fire Engine Arrives by Train.
The *Bar Hotel* at Lowest, a well-known Sussex commercial house, was destroyed by fire early on a recent morning, together with a large corn store near it. Two fire engines were brought from Brighton, one by road and the other by railway, to help the local brigade, but the fire had obtained a strong hold, and damage to the amount of nearly £20,000 was done.

Chinese Poems.
"A Hundred and Seventy Chinese Poems, translated by Arthur Waley—all but thirty of which have never been translated before—will shortly be published by Messrs. Constable. The thirty poems which have previously been translated are included because the previous versions were in many cases full of mistakes, and, in others, are no longer procurable.

Tramway Car as Kitchen.
An electric tramway belonging to the Halifax Corporation has been converted into a travelling kitchen. It is equipped with an electrical outfit capable of producing a thousand portions of food, and carries a tank holding 1,200 gallons of water. Current for the stove is obtained from the overhead wires. Meals can be served from either side of the car, and there is a cash office at each end. The kitchen may be run over any part of a system of 33 miles exactly like an ordinary tramway car.

Chinese Emigration.
The Chinese representative at Rio de Janeiro has had a conference with the Minister of Agriculture to submit to him a project for Chinese emigration on the system of agricultural colonies principally for the cultivation of rice. The Chinese Government will pay part of the cost of transport and will supply the necessary tools. The Brazilian Government will cede to the Chinese colonies ten hectares of land per family, and the price will be reimbursed in small monthly payments after the second year's work.

State Cold Store for Queensland.
The Queensland State Government has purchased a piece of land with a frontage of 527 ft. on the banks of the Brisbane River, upon which to erect a cold store. This is primarily intended for the overseas produce export trade other than meat which is provided for at the various existing meat works belonging to public companies. The need for additional cold storage for dairy produce will have first call upon the accommodation. The area obtained will meet the demand for some time to come.

"The Chinese in France."
At the General Assemblies at Edinburgh on May 23 the Rev. James Webster, speaking on the subject of "The Chinese in France," paid a tribute to the work of the Y.M.C.A. He went on to say that he believed that the presence of the great army of Chinese in France was a mission, and that one of those unacknowledged obligations of the Empire to Christian missions. The Church should do something for those men that would send them back again with kindly feelings towards the West, something that would send them back better men than when they came.

Surgical Marvels.
One of the surgical marvels of the war has been the extent to which grafting has been resorted to, and with complete success, not only as regards flesh, but even when applied to bones. According to a writer in a French medical paper, surgeons have mended an arm by removing a part of the bones of the leg. It is also possible to take a bone from the dead, if it is taken soon enough, because the stoppage of the heart and the circulation does not entail at the same moment the cessation of life in all our organs. Bone, for instance, lives eighteen hours after death, and, taken away in time, preserves all the peculiar qualities of living bone, and can quite well be grafted on to a wounded man.

NOTICES.

The Name does not make
the Piano--A good piano
makes a name for itself
hence the

WEBER

AN UPRIGHT PIANO WITH
THE TONE OF A GRAND.

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Save Your Eyes

THE ONLY EUROPEAN
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N. LAZARUS, OPTICIAN, 28, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

GENERAL NEWS.

At Last we Know.
The *Sunday at Home*—of all papers—has discovered why the Germans are a patient and painstaking race; they have to be to speak their own language. For example, what the Englishman calls a "tank" the German carefully describes as a "Schwanzgrabenvernichtungsmittel," which is, being interpreted, motorcar for destroying shooting trenches.

War Causes Mayor's Resignation.
Councillor F. A. Jewell, M.B.E., has resigned the office of Mayor of Barnstaple, which he has held for 55 years, because, his son and foreman having been called to military service, he had to decide between his livelihood and his public work. Mr. Jewell, in a letter to Barnstaple Town Council, says that in the circumstances it is impossible for him to do his duty to his family, his business, and the town. He has resigned a number of other public offices.

Boy's Poison Draught.
In an attempt to take his life, George Harris, a youth of 16, chopped the heads off a box of phosphorus matches, which he bought for the purpose, and mixed them in a cupful of machine oil. He drank this strange mixture, and was found by the police in a state of collapse. His explanation was that he had been dismasted from his employment on an unjust suspicion of stealing money, and so decided to take his life. He was remanded at the Guildhall.

Hope for the Channel Tunnel.
"Peace will rise on this world again," said Baron Emile d'Eranger, who presided recently at the annual meeting of the Channel Tunnel Company, "and with it the day of the construction of the Channel Tunnel will dawn." No more striking example of British bulldog tenacity in civil life had been given, he said, than by that small group of men who, for some 50 years, had made the construction of the Channel Tunnel their battle cry, and had enlisted the majority of the nation and the "elite" of the nation under their banner. "This is no time for discouragement; we must not swerve from our set purpose," Baron d'Eranger concluded.

DISCONTENT IN GERMANY.

Heavy Sacrifices to Face.

The Berlin *Vorwärts* in a gloomy article with the heading "The Bent Bow," states that the recent German offensive has only proved that German soldiers "are always strong, but nothing more." The official Socialist journal says: "Those who dream that we can inflict such punishment on our enemies that they will consent to a German peace must be reminded that our recent successes have not even induced them to admit the possibility of a peace by understanding. The German people have still in any case very heavy sacrifices to face. Only a short-sightedness amounting to blindness can deny this."

"What adds to the tragic situation in Germany is the fact that, apart from the enemy without, dissatisfaction is raging increasingly within. While the Conservatives are quarrelling with the Socialists the Government takes advantage of martial law to bully the people. The Alsatians have been forced to hate Germany owing to this systematic bullying, and finally the Prussians are threatened with a Conservative compromise on the Franco-Belgian Bill which would in reality bring about a Bill framed according to the Conservatives' wishes, and would thus be no serious reform at all."

"The German people are cut out of the old block, but does the idea not dawn on some of our leading circles that the bent bow cannot be bent too much with impunity?"

Chinese Gamblers Mock Police.

In a house at Poplar, where a number of Chinese were caught by the police playing *fa-tan*, there was displayed the Police Commissioner's cautionary notice about the game. Thirteen men, one with a name unpronounceable except by a Chinese, were charged recently at Thames Police Court. The proprietor was fined £50, the croupier £50, and the banker £25.

Prepaid Advertisements.

ONE CENT PER WORD
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TO BE LET.—A GODOWN
Central District. Apply to—
The Hongkong Land Investment
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TO BE LET.—Detached SIX
ROOMED house in Macdonnell Road, large verandahs, closed verandahs, numerous bath rooms, garden, etc. Immediate occupation. Apply Box 480 or Telephone 3624.

A SHOP in Nathan Road, KOWLOON.

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NURSE WANTED.—EUROPEAN
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Mrs. A. R. Lowe, 65, The Peak.

WANTED.—FLAT or HALF
HOUSE. Apply Box 1420
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GOOD LOCALITY with
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WANTED.—SMALL FLAT
or bungalow from September
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particulars, to Box 1418 No. c/o
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WANTED.—An experienced
BUSINESS MAN to take
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Bond required \$10,000. Address
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NOTICES.



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ADDING, LISTING AND
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AGENTS IN HONGKONG, AMOY, SWATOW AND CANTON.

BRITISH AMERICAN TOBACCO Co.



YAFIADIS'
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

Imperial Bouquet per	100	\$5.30
Crown Prince	100	4.65
"	50	2.35
"	10	.50
Extra Fine (Grand Format)	50	2.35
Nectar	50	2.35
Yildiz	25	1.10
Club Size	10	.40
Non Plus Ultra	100	3.60
"	50	1.85
"	20	.75
Superfine	100	2.40
"	50	1.20

SOLE AGENTS:—

THE HONGKONG CIGAR STORE CO., LD.

HOTEL MANSIONS.

CHINESE POSTAL GUIDE.

THE CHINESE POSTAL
GUIDE (7th issue) is now
issued for sale, and applications
may be sent to the Postal Com-
missioner, Canton.

Price English Version.
Each 50 cents.
Price English Version.
Supplements Each 3 cents.
Price Chinese Version.
Each 10 cents.
Price Chinese Version.
Supplements Each 1 cent.
CHINESE POST OFFICE,
Canton, 13th August, 1918.

THE HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.

APPLICATION forms for
Membership of the above
Association may be obtained
from all the Banks or from the
undersigned.

THE UNION INSURANCE
SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.,
Honorary Secretaries &
Treasurers.
Hongkong, 15th January, 1917.

NOTICES.

LANE, CRAWFORD
AND COMPANY.

RAINCOATS

FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN

SLIGHTLY SOILED

AT GREATLY REDUCED

PRICES.

REXONA.

THE RAPID HEALER, A COOLING, SOOTHING,
HEALING ANTISEPTIC OINTMENT.

A RELIABLE REMEDY FOR ALL ERUPTIONS
AND IRRITATIONS OF THE SKIN.

USEFUL FOR ECZEMA, STINGS OF INSECTS
AND ALL KINDS OF INFLAMMATION.

Sold in tins 75 cts. and \$1.25.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

TELEPHONE 16.

A CURE FOR PRICKLY HEAT

"FLETCHER'S PRICKLY HEAT LOTION."

Made from the formula of one of the most distinguished
Professors of Tropical Medicine.
INSTANTLY ALLAYS IRRITATION AND CURES
AFTER A FEW APPLICATIONS.

FLETCHER & Co., Ltd. THE PHARMACY.

Tel. 343.

22, Queen's Road Central.

CAKES

WEDDING, CHRISTENING AND COMPLIMENTARY

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(Next to P. & O. Office)
TELEPHONE 2667. 24, Des Vaux Road Central.

E. HING & CO.

SHIPBUILDING MATERIALS, SHIPCHANDLERS AND
HARDWARE MERCHANTS.

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CENTRAL.
PHONE NO. 1118.

BEST BRANDY.

Retail or wholesale
per bottles or case.



SOLE AGENTS:—

THORESEN & CO.

Phone 450.
Liquor Department.

NOTICES.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.

THE DIVIDEND DECLARED
for the Half Year ending
30th June, 1918, at the rate of
Two Pounds three shillings Ster-
ling per share, is payable on and
after MONDAY the 12th day of
August, Current, at the Offices
of the Corporation, where Share-
holders are requested to apply
for Warrants.

By Order of the Court, of
Directors,
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.

"For the Blood is the Life." DO YOU SUFFER

from any SKIN or BLOOD DISEASE
such as Eczema, Scabies, Red Legs, Rheumatism,
Glandular Swellings, Boils, Pimples,
Acne, and all other skin diseases?
If you do, you need a medicine that will
purify the blood and make it healthy again.
This is the blood purifier which cleans the
blood of all impurities and makes it healthy
again. It is the only medicine that will
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DR. SHELDON'S GIN PILLS

FOR
BACKACHE
AND
KIDNEY TROUBLES.

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Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1 A.B.C., 5th edition. Western Union
Office address: 11, Ice House St.

DEATH.

SMITH.—Died in England, on 13th August, J. R. M. Smith, late Chief Manager, Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, AUGUST 16, 1918.

CRIME IN HONGKONG.

It is at this time of the year that the activities of the various Government Departments of the Colony are reflected by the issuing of the numerous annual reports which are laid before the members of the Legislative Council and thus made public. Not the least interesting of these is that which deals with crime and its detection, for information concerning which we have to look to the report drawn up by the Captain Superintendent of Police. We are all apt to take the policing of the Colony for granted and seldom to think of the steady, quiet work which goes on day and night from one year's end to another. Now and again such happenings as the Gresson Street affair and the Tai O tragedy remind the public of the dangers to which the guardians of the law are exposed in the execution of their duties, but what is likely to go unnoticed is that every hour our policemen are engaged in keeping track of criminals and wrongdoers, not only to bring the guilty to justice, but also to nip many an unlawful design in the bud. It is one's first instinct when anything wrong occurs to "call the policeman," but we ought not to forget that that very circumstance is an admission of the omnipresence of the Force and of what the whole community owes to it. There has, of course, never been, as there never will be, a perfect Police Force in Hongkong or anywhere else, but we readily admit that here in this Colony we have in our police a body of men which will compare more than favourably with that of any similar force and which does, a really splendid work on behalf of the security of the community, often amid circumstances of the greatest difficulty.

The report on the Force for the past year contains many facts and figures which are worth singling out as showing what the police do in the course of a twelve-month. It indicates, incidentally, that the year 1917 compares most favourably with previous years, so far as the prevalence of crime goes, and some credit is assuredly due to the Force which, with depleted ranks on account of the war, has had the situation so well in hand. We read that the total cases reported to the Police during the year number well over nine thousand, which is a decrease of 16 per cent. on the previous twelve months. Taking the matter of offences, there are gratifying decreases of 264 in those described as serious and of no less than 22,093 in those classified as minor. It would seem from a perusal of other figures that the greatest source of trouble during the year has been with men of the robber type, for we notice that there were twenty-five street and highway robberies, against 16 in 1916, while there was an increase of twenty-one cases of burglaries and larcenies from dwellings. Happily, however, there is a considerable diminution in the cases of gang robberies—thirty-five against forty-seven. Those evil doers who come under these headings are a constant source of trouble to the Colony, and we are afraid that so long as they can come into the Colony unhindered from Canton and elsewhere they will continue to keep the police busy. It is certainly somewhat of an anomaly that so much care should be taken to check incoming Europeans by elaborate passport regulations while the native element is paid so little heed to. Admittedly it would require much machinery and a very large police to scrutinise the native traffic at all thoroughly, but the contrast is there none the less.

One point that cannot be overlooked in considering the crime of the Colony is that the European section of the Police Force has been considerably cut down through war circumstances. According to Mr. Messer's report, this section totalled 160 men at the end of last year, though no comparative figures are given for previous years. But up to the end of 1917 no fewer than sixty-one had gone on service, of whom ten have made the supreme sacrifice. Since then, the Force has been further denuded, until the question has arisen as to whether this coming-out has not been overdone. In a matter of this kind, there comes a point when it may well be that men are sent into the Army who might do far more useful service here, despite the call for more man-power. There is a limit when the security of the Colony can be endangered, and, in view of the recent recurrence of serious crime, we think the authorities should go warily in this connection. An under-staffed Police Force is not fair to the men left behind, neither is it fair to the populace which has a right to expect full and adequate protection. Whether the point of safety has been reached or overstepped in the case of the Hongkong Force, we do not profess to say, but the matter is one that needs constant watching, and we trust that the point will never be lost sight of by those in whose hands these questions lay.

Traffic Regulation.

The Police of Hongkong have other duties than the suppression of crime to occupy their attention, and that fact is well emphasised by the figures given in the annual report of the Captain Superintendent regarding the enforcement of the traffic regulations. The public will probably learn with some measure of surprise that during last year no fewer than 2,512 prosecutions were taken under this heading, with the result that well over 2,400 convictions were secured. This means, roughly, that there were on an average seven prosecutions a day. All this involves a considerable amount of consistent activity on the part of the police, to whom this work is delegated. In recent years there has been a distinct improvement in the regulation of traffic in the Colony, especially since the initiation of the arrangement by which a European Inspector has charge of this particular business. The chairs and the rickshaws are now under much better control than they were a few years back, while the truck vehicles have become much more modified, though we still frequently see these vehicles obstructing traffic and making free use of the tramway lines. However, this latter is gradually being kept within bounds, and as occasion is frequently taken to bring in fresh traffic regulations of a general and particular character, it becomes clear that the whole question is receiving close attention by those on whom the work devolves.

The Beggar Question.

Some very interesting statistics are contained in the annual Police Report regarding the mendicant class, and a perusal of these gives rise to the thought that some steps should be taken to stop the steady influx of these pests. Though only forty beggars were dealt with by the Magistrate, this by no means represents all the trouble that has been caused to the Police, for it is stated that no fewer than 377 beggars were sent to Canton during the course of last year, one of them having made the journey no less than six times, we presume at the expense of the Police authorities. One would have thought that the problem of keeping a large number of these beggars out of Hongkong was not a very difficult one. As is well-known, the majority of them who make a nuisance of themselves in Hongkong are not locally born at all, but are from Canton and other parts of South China. They merely come to Hongkong because they find much more generous treatment here than they do at the hands of their own countrymen. It would seem that the only satisfactory way in which this traffic can be put an end to is that the Police examining the boats from Canton should be given the power to refuse a landing here to all those who show they have no visible means of subsistence. In this way many undesirable, who come with no other intention than to keep themselves by begging alms, would be kept out of the Colony. The people of this ilk in Canton would soon learn of the conditions prevailing and would realise the uselessness of attempting to foist themselves on the Hongkong public.

The Scapegoat.

Nobody, we imagine, will be surprised at the news that the Kaiser has approved the condemnation of Prince Lichowewsky by the Prussian Upper House, of which the Prince is declared no longer a member. It was a most unfortunate circumstance for Germany that Prince Lichowewsky's Memorandum ever came to light, first settled once and for all who it was that wanted war. The now-degraded Prince is not likely to be over-much concerned at being removed from company which could not have been too congenial for him, as he appears to be about the only German whom one could faithfully describe as a man. He has done a service to humanity by committing to paper certain essential facts regarding the outbreak of war, and we should say that, though without honour in his own country, he is to-day generally respected among the Allies.

DAY BY DAY.

IN JUDGING OTHERS, A MAN LABOURS IN VAIN, OFTEN ERRS AND EASILY SINS.

To-morrow's Anniversary.

To-morrow is the fourth anniversary of the removal of the Belgian Government to Antwerp.

The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 5.7/16d.

Fewer Police Court Cases.

The report of Mr. J. R. Wood, Police Magistrate, for the year 1917 states that the number of cases was 11,922 as compared with 15,057 in 1916 and the Revenue was \$75,391.17 as compared with \$109,683.82 in 1916.

To a Correspondent.

"Equitable."—As the case to which you refer has now been decided by the Appeal Tribunal, we see no use in publishing your letter. We have no reason to suppose that the Appeal Body did not take all the salient factors into consideration.

Why He Came Back.

A Chinese was charged at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. J. R. Wood, with returning from banishment. Defendant, who was banished for life, was seen yesterday and arrested. To-day he said that he had nothing to say, except that he was banished and had returned to the Colony, with the intention of getting about \$10 from his friend so as to enable him to go Siam or Annam. His Worship committed him for trial at the forthcoming Criminal Session.

Insufficient Evidence.

This morning, before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Police Court, a Chinese was charged with stealing an umbrella in Wing Lok Street. Inspector Kent stated that complainant went to a public latrine at the end of Wing Lok Street, and hung his umbrella on the door. Defendant entered the latrine and carried away the umbrella. Complainant then followed him and saw him handing over the umbrella to another man, and he had him arrested. His Worship discharged the defendant, saying that there was not sufficient evidence.

Chair Coolie Fined.

At the Police Court this morning, before Mr. J. R. Wood, a Chinese chair-coolie was charged by Mr. E. Botelho with demanding more than the legal fare. Mr. Botelho said that he hired the chair at the Grand Hotel to go up to Morque Street and tendered 20 cents, which was the legal fare in payment. Defendant asked for more, and threw down the money he had given him, and as a result of this his (witness) father instructed him to summon the complainant and said that complainant gave him 20 cents, but asked back five cents. He then pleaded with complainant to give him the five cents as "compensation." His Worship imposed a fine of \$1.

A Mania for Suicide.

A Chinese was charged on remand at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. J. R. Wood, with attempting to commit suicide. Defendant said he was a soldier in the service of a Chinese Commander and as he had lost heavily in gambling he attempted to commit suicide. Yesterday morning the Commander went to the Police Station and identified him as his cousin. Witness said that whilst he was in Shanghai, defendant lived together with him in a Chinese boarding house, and whilst he tried to commit suicide by hanging himself, but was prevented by one of his (witness) subordinates. Defendant had developed an unsound mind and was in a state of mental derangement. According to the medical certificate, defendant was found to be insane. Witness suggested that His Worship should have defendant detained in the Lunatic Asylum for treatment and said he (witness) would get in touch with defendant's brother. His Worship then asked defendant what he would like to do and he answered that he would like to commit suicide. His Worship sentenced defendant to two months' imprisonment and expressed the hope that the brother would come and take him away. The Commander agreed with the view of the magistrate who accordingly passed sentence.

THE COLONY'S HEALTH.

Many Aspects Reported On.

There is a whole mass of information given in the joint report of the Principal Civil Medical Officer (Dr. J. T. C. Johnson) and the Medical Officer of Health (Dr. Gale) for the year 1917, from which we call the following:—

The domestic buildings in Victoria number 10,335 (excluding barracks and police stations) of which 992 are non-Chinese; there are also 183 European dwellings in the Hill District. The number of houses completed during the year was as follows:—Victoria 163, Kowloon 120, Outlying Districts and Peak 52, making a total of 335, as compared with 314 in 1916. In addition to the above, miscellaneous buildings such as offices, godowns, etc., were erected to the number of 63 (26 in 1916).

General Sanitary Conditions.—The activity in building operations which has been such a noticeable feature since 1912 has not abated and the demand for housing accommodation for the Chinese is still in excess of the supply. The Colony has several times since 1911 been subjected to the influx of many thousands of Chinese seeking refuge from disturbances in their own country and of these not a few appear to remain after the majority have returned to China, 5,229 notices were issued for the abatement of sanitary nuisances in Victoria (7,110 in 1916) and 1,458 in Kowloon (1,559 in 1916); while 2,335 and 303 represent the number of notices for the prevention of nuisances, in contravention of the Buildings Ordinance, in Victoria and Kowloon (2,120 and 475 respectively in 1916). Notices prohibiting the breeding of mosquitoes were served to the number of 38 in Victoria and 15 in Kowloon (136 and 11 in 1916). Other sanitary improvements have been carried out by the Public Works Department during the year, including additional ballast training in the extent of 10,383 feet, (6,870 in 1916), and scavenging lanes have been provided to the extent of 2,792 feet.

Population.—The population estimated to the middle of 1917 was 535,100. The population figures have been estimated by the usual method based on the natural increase, as shown by the census returns of 1906 and 1911, to which the number 10,000 has been added to allow of the influx of Chinese due to disturbances in the Kwongtung Province. There is no means of estimating the number of Chinese in the Colony at any given time except by a census, and until a new census is taken the present estimated population figures must be considered to be quite unreliable and are in all probability much too low. The civil population consists chiefly of male adults but owing to the disturbances in China during the last few years, which resulted in the immigration of refugees and their families, the proportion of females to males appears to be increasing. The total population numbered 58,600. There is a large passenger traffic between Hongkong and the mainland of China; the number travelling by the river steamers being as follows:—arrivals 870,837; departures 844,480; whilst the figures for the Kowloon-Canton Railways are:—arrivals 352,008; departures 369,394. The effect on the number of residents caused by this traffic is not known because there are other ways of entering and leaving the Colony of which there are no statistics.

Births.—The Births registered during the year were 2,400 against 2,631 in 1916. The Chinese births were 1,458 male and 661 female, the non-Chinese being 142 male and 139 female. This gives a general birth rate of 6.3 per 1,000 as compared with 6.1 in 1911 and 6.1 in 1915. The number of births of Chinese nationality registered does not give an accurate record of the number of births which has occurred. Owing to the custom of the Chinese of not registering any birth unless the child has survived for a month, and often, in a case of female children, not at all, it is probable that the majority, if not all, of the infants who

are sickly at birth or die before reaching the age of one month have not been registered. It is customary, therefore, to assume that all children of one month or less admitted to the various Convents, together with those found dead in the streets, harbours, hillsides, etc., have been born in the Colony but have not been registered. The addition of this number to that of the registered births gives a more correct estimate of the birth rate which is therefore calculated in this manner. The number of such children in 1917 was 883 (411 males and 472 females) making a total of 3,005 births in 1917 as compared with 3,575 in 1916. The birth rate so corrected is therefore 7.3 and for the Chinese community the rate becomes 6.9 instead of 4.9 per 1,000 but even this addition is not sufficient as the total of infant deaths is still greater than the total of births so calculated, from which it is evident that many are brought into the Colony from the mainland of China. The preponderance of male over female registered births is very marked among the Chinese, there being 219 males to every 100 females; in 1916 the proportion was 211 to 100; and in 1915, 201 to 100, but the addition of the 888 unregistered births reduces the proportion to 164 males to 100 females for 1917.

Deaths.—The total number of deaths registered during the year was 10,433 (10,558 in 1916) and 7,921 in 1915. The general death rate was 23.4 per 1,000 as against 24.0 in 1916 and 18.59 in 1915. The number of deaths amongst the Chinese was 10,244, which gives a death rate of 23.7 per 1,000 as against 24.6 in 1916 and 19.0 in 1915. The deaths registered in the non-Chinese civil community numbered 189 giving a death rate of 14.00 per 1,000 (15.08 in 1916 and 13.84 in 1915). The total number of deaths of infants under one year of age was 3.98 being 34.4 per cent of the total number of deaths as compared with 31.8 in 1916. The number of deaths of children between one and five years of age was 1,640. There were 32 infant deaths among the non-Chinese, being 11.1 per cent of the total number of deaths (11.8 in 1916). Among the Chinese population the deaths of infants numbered 3,584 (3,334 in 1916) while only 2,119 Chinese births were registered, or taking the corrected number of births among the Chinese to be 3,005 as explained above, it is still found that there were more deaths than births. It is obvious, therefore, that many infants must be brought in from China, or the births in Hongkong concealed.

Diseases.—The report goes on to give details of the various diseases prevalent, showing that there were 2,248 deaths from respiratory diseases; 1,493 from tuberculosis; 427 from nervous diseases; 416 from malaria; and 654 from beri-beri. The number of infectious diseases notified was 919, of which 38 were plague and 595 small-pox. The deaths from plague numbered 35. There were 188 cases of enteric fever notified; 7 of paratyphoid fever; 3 of scarlet fever; no cases of cholera; 69 of diphtheria; 20 of purpuric fever; no cases of typhus; and one Chinese death from hydrophobia. During the year 37,984 rats were caught in Victoria and 18,558 in Kowloon of which 20 in Victoria and 11 in Kowloon were found to be infected with plague.

SUMMER COMPLAINTS KILL LITTLE ONES

At the first sign of illness during the hot weather give the little one Baby's Own Tablets, or in a few hours he may be beyond cure. These Tablets will also prevent summer complaint's if given occasionally to the well child. Baby's Own Tablets, the Canadian children's remedy, should be kept in every home where there are young children. There is no other medicine so good, and the mother has the guarantee of a government analyst that they are absolutely safe. Obtainable from medicine dealers or by mail at 60 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 86 Sechen Road, Shanghai.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

For the peace of mind of thousands of men who have yet to attend the Conduit-strait medical tribunal it may be stated, says the *Daily Chronicle*, that although complaints are made as to summary treatment in one or two cases, there is another story to tell. There are apparently nine medical boards in the building, and methods may occasionally vary; but men who have been up can speak of the extreme care with which they have been examined, and the courtesy with which they have been treated. The question can be tested quite simply and satisfactorily.

After a man has undergone examination, and before he knows how he is graded, he is shown a book in which, if he is satisfied, he signs a declaration that he has been carefully and fairly treated. His compliance or abstention cannot prejudice the issue, for the doctors do not see whether he signs or declines. If the number of signatures in that book be tallied, and compared with the number of men who have been passed through the doctors' hands, we shall soon know whether the tribunal has given satisfaction to the majority of those called before it.

Many thousands of wounded soldiers have reason to be grateful to Mrs. Vincent Green who receives the M.B.E. in the latest list of honours. She instituted early in the war a War Workers' Association at Wimbledon which has invented and manufactured a vast number of splints. The output runs into hundreds of thousands. Several of these splints were quite original and have been accepted as ideals for use in military hospitals. So Wimbledon, famous once for rifle shooting and lawn tennis, has earned a new reputation by its splints.

There are secrets in the flight of birds which when discovered will probably revolutionise the aeroplane. How, for instance, does the sea gull, to give a very familiar example, manage, after planning down on outstretched wings, to rise without any perceptible propelling motion? You can see this for yourself any day on the Thames Embankment, says the *Daily Chronicle*, and you can ask the most expert aviator or the most learned professor of theoretical aerodynamics without obtaining any solution of the mystery.

If the proposed widening of the Strand is carried out, the thoroughfare is likely to be finally improved out of all living recollection. Except the two churches and Somerset House there is scarcely a landmark left which Dr. Johnson, or even a departed mid-Victorian, could recall. It will soon be as difficult to tell where Holywell-street and the Lowther-arcade were as to locate the site of the once famous maypole round which the butchers clashed their knives in clamorous resonance before roasting a rump to celebrate the Restoration. Happily these old landmarks can be traced, however, if not by the mind. For the "Blue Guide" to London, our anti-Biederker, does not omit to point out the exact spot on which the old maypole was erected, or to tell us that the Lowther-arcade was on the site of the present Coutts's Bank.

We are being told that the King's visit to the baseball match on July 4 is the first occasion on which a British Sovereign has taken part in an Independence Day celebration, says a Home paper. That is probably the case, though there is no obvious reason why it should be. Even George III., who was mainly responsible for the American revolt, might consistently have let off fireworks on the "Fourth." "Sir," said he to John Adams, the first Minister of the United States accredited to him, "I will be very frank with you. I was the last to consent to this expedition, but the separation having been made, and having become inevitable, I have always said, as I say now, that I would be the first to meet the friendship of the United States as an independent Power."

SANITARY REPORT.

H. S. D. Gives Interesting Details.

The report of the Head of the Sanitary Department for the year 1917, states, among other things, that there were 595 cases of small-pox as compared with 220 in 1916. The vaccination campaign was ably carried out by Dr. Woodman who received the greatest assistance from Mr. Teo and other Chinese gentry. By the end of February the epidemic had practically ceased, the total up to the 5th March being 549 cases. The other diseases notified during the year were: Enteric fever, 188; diphtheria, 69; paratyphoid fever, 20; paratyphoid fever, 7; and scarlet fever, 3.

Population.—The last census was taken in 1911. The estimate of the population for 1917 is based on the usual rate of increase of the numbers given in the last census with the addition of 10,000 allowed for the revolution. This estimate is probably much too low, but only by taking another census could reliable information be obtained. Owing to the war the estimate of the white population for 1916 has been adopted unchanged for the year 1917.

House Cleansing.—The total number of floors cleaned were 68,549 for Hongkong and 32,140 for Kowloon.

Limewashing.—The annual limewashing of Chinese tenement houses is still carried on and entails a great amount of trouble both to this Department and to the general public. Little or no improvement has resulted from by law 4 which makes compulsory limewashing possible and it would seem as if the only possible solution of the difficulty lay in making this measure a part of the ordinary routine public scavenging services.

Scavenging and Refuse Disposal.—There was a brisk demand for manure from the Cattle Depots in Kennedy Town but owing to the existence of cattle disease (anthrax) in the latter half of the year it was deemed inadvisable to permit the use of this manure in gardens. It was accordingly dumped at sea. The cost of scavenging the City of Victoria was \$53,175.47 and of Kowloon \$14,535.14. The total cost of the service for the year was \$29,358.56.

Revenue and Expenditure.—The total expenditure during 1917 was \$348,921.22 as compared with \$351,950.66 in 1916: the estimate for the year was \$381,449.00. Certain revenues are collected by this Department: the bulk coming from market and slaughter house fees and the rest chiefly from licence, registration, and cemetery fees. The total revenue was \$281,634.33 as compared with \$288,911.45 in 1916.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS

Orders issued to-day by Mr. F. O. Jenkin, C.B.E., state:—

Patrol Reports.—Note 1, as printed on the back of the present Patrol Report Form, is cancelled.

These Reports will in future be sent to this office within four days of the termination of each Patrol Period.

Reports for the Period July 18—August 21st will therefore be sent in on or before August 25th. Reports for the month of July already sent in should be collected from this Office.

Bells.—All ranks will attend as under at Headquarters Office and draw Bills.

Platoon and Section Commanders will attend in uniform.

Uniform optional for other ranks.

Monday, August 19.—No. 2 Platoon, 5.15—5.45 p.m.

Tuesday, August 20.—No. 3 Platoon, 5.15—5.45 p.m. No. 4 Platoon, 5.45—6.15 p.m.

Wednesday, August 21.—No. 5 Platoon, 5.15—5.45 p.m. No. 6 Platoon, 5.45—6.15 p.m.

Thursday, August 22.—No. 7 Platoon, 5.15—5.45 p.m. No. 8 Platoon, 5.45—6.15 p.m.

Friday, August 23.—No. 1 Platoon, 5.15—5.45 p.m.

THEATRE GIRLS' HOME.

The Bishop of London's Tribute.

The Lord Mayor of London presided recently at a meeting held at the Mansion House on behalf of the Theatre Girls' Club at 59, Greek-street, Soho. He said that he did not know any class of the professional life of the country who had given more of their time and their services in the interest of the men at the front than the members of the theatrical profession. It was incumbent on them to reciprocate that generosity by assisting the Theatre Girls' Club, which sheltered many of the younger members of the profession in times of need.

Adeline Duchess of Bedford said that the girl members of the theatrical profession had at all times a difficult path to walk. There was often long periods between one engagement and another. Engagements were becoming rarer, and there were often long periods of idleness, during which they were not paid, and had to find their board and lodging. At such times they found a mother in Mrs. Edward Compton and a home in the Theatre Girls' Club. Some time ago a troupe of young girls was engaged to go to Paris to dance at a casino. Some of them were members of the Theatre Girls' Club, and they wrote that they found no fixed engagement, and they had fallen into the hands of a bad landlord, who impounded their belongings. Mrs. Compton wrote to Mr. Cardew, chaplain of the English church in Paris, and he sought them out, faced the landlord, and took the girls to the English Consul. As a result of this, a house had been taken and opened in Paris on the same lines as the English Theatre Girls' Club.

The Bishop of London said that the theatre was an integral part of the life of a great city. It was a tremendous engine for good or evil in the life of the city, and he wanted to claim it for good. They had a public service to do in backing up the great actors and managers and all who wanted to give them a good stage. It was a mistake to regard the stage as a class apart. Sir Herbert Tree and Sir George Alexander had been friends of his, and the first occasion he met Sir George was when he was speaking to the Actors' Church Union. Sir George wrote to him, saying, "I'll come all right and hear you, Bishop, but why I should want a sermon more than anyone else I don't know." An actor-manager had told him that he could not put on a good play unless he was prepared with £4,000, which he might have to lose. This was a reproach to the public. If it was true that the people got the Government they deserved, it was also true they got the stage they deserved. The stage was one of the most hard-working and toilsome professions—one which left one least time for oneself. But though the life was one of great temptations, a girl of good principles could always live up to them on the stage.

Miss Compton said that, according to certain novelists, the moment a nice-looking girl put her nose in the profession, managers were eager to offer her leading parts and she spent her leisure declining proposals from peers. As a matter of fact, her life was spent in rehearsals on cold winter mornings, and at night putting on gorgeous costumes and throwing them off to resume her own worn-out garments in time to catch the last omnibus.

Miss Eve Moore said that some provincial managers now objected to engage companies where the principal comedian was likely to be called up. Recently the leading comedian of a revue, being of the new military age, was called up. The revue could not go on until his place was filled, and the girls were stranded for weeks. It was then found that the comedian had proved too delicate for active service, so he was put on to painting buckets.

THE POST OFFICE.

Report on 1917 Working.

In addition to a mass of statistics, the report of the Postmaster General of Hongkong, Mr. S. B. C. Ross, on the General Post Office for 1917, contains a deal of interesting reading matter from which we select the following:—

Mails.—The number of mail bags and packets despatched from Hongkong during the year amounted to 123,691 as against 123,238 in 1916, an increase of 453; and the number received to 116,047 as against 116,678, an increase of 369. The number of mail bags and packets sent in transit through the Colony amounted to 69,540 as against 68,335 in 1916, an increase of 1,205. Boxes and Baskets in transit amounted to 12,192 as against 11,203 in 1916, or 989 more than in 1916. 4,416 steamers carrying mails arrived and 5,683 left in 1917 as against 4,023 and 5,253 respectively in 1916.

Registration and Parcels.—Registered and insured articles handled by the General Post Office amounted to 765,878 as against 735,767 in 1916, an increase of 29,911. Registered articles via Siberia amounted to 32,912 as compared with 55,419, a decrease of 23,497. Parcels, ordinary and insured, handled by the General Post Office amounted to 135,163 as compared with 119,586, an increase of 15,577.

Revenue and Expenditure.—The total revenue from the Postal Service in 1917 amounted to \$403,899.87 being \$2,127.54 more than that collected in 1916. The expenditure amounted to \$259,214.83 being less than that of 1916 by \$48,921.50 due to the high rate of exchange prevailing during the year under review. The balance of revenue over expenditure amounted to \$144,685.04. The increase of revenue from the sale of postage stamps in the year 1917 over that of the year 1916 amounted to \$159,843.

Money Orders.—The anticipations of a continued expansion in postal remittances, based on the satisfactory revival in 1916, were not realised in 1917. The large decrease of £14,926 in order drawn on India is accounted for by the restrictions imposed upon remitters by the Indian Post Office. In 1916 there was no limit to the amount which might be sent by any one remitter; but in 1917 no remitter could send more than 600 rupees in any one day. At the request of India this restriction has been made more stringent and not more than 600 rupees per week can be sent by any one remitter. The increase in inward orders has however balanced the decrease in outward orders and the year's volume of business is only £1,011 less than it was in 1916. The continuous rise in exchange was a great hardship to Chinese in the United Kingdom and the reduced number of dollars obtained here in exchange for sterling deterred many from remitting more of their savings than was actually required for the upkeep of their families in China. During the year six telegraphic money orders amounting to 2195 were received from the United Kingdom and 25 amounting to £332. 3s. 4d. were despatched from Hongkong. The average cost of a telegraphic message at the deferred rate was about \$11. 53 Decreases of £1,163 and £2,267 respectively appear in the issue and payment of British Postal Orders, due in the former case to the restriction of the amount that may be paid in India and in the latter to the high rate of exchange. The business in Local Postal Orders was about the same as in 1916. The Money Order accounts are kept in various currencies: sterling, gold francs, yen, rupees, gold francs, Singapore dollars, and Mexican dollars but for the purposes of this report all totals are given in sterling at the average rate of the dollar for the year.

Chinese Correspondence.—During the year the Chinese Delivery Section handled 1,694,611 ordinary letters, 85,760 other articles, and 7,623 postal bags packets. The registered articles delivered amounted to 231,837 of which 144,891 were from the United States of America and Canada, and 87,036 from China and other countries, showing a decrease of 2,401 as compared with 234,238 in 1916. 2,227 insured letters were dealt with as against 1,932 in 1916. The licences of 24 Chinese Postal Hongs were renewed. Two licences were cancelled during the year—one because the licensee absconded and the other because the licensee committed a breach of the Post Office Ordinance.

Telegraph Sub-Department.—The revenue collected in 1917 from radio-telegrams amounted to \$23,311.55 being \$14,618.51 more than that collected in 1916—the excess being mainly due to press messages sent to India and China. Advances of vessels signalled at the light-houses yielded \$593.35 and semaphore messages \$2.50 making a total of \$23,317.40 for the telegraphic service. The expenditure amounted to \$39,174.33 of which sum \$17,905.71 was in respect of the emoluments of the Wireless Staff at the Cape D'Aguilar Station for the period from 15th July, 1915, to 31st December, 1916. The number of radio telegrams forwarded during the year was 846, consisting of 106,114 words and received 1,028 consisting of 13,853 words.

Miscellaneous.—During the early part of the year, Mr. Santa Barbara, the Inspector of Portuguese Posts, visited the Colony and a complete postal agreement between the Province of Macao and Hongkong was drawn up and signed. This agreement, which, among other things, provides for the exchange of Cash on Delivery Parcels, came into force on 1st September. In May, M. Picard Deslans, the Co-Director General of Chinese Posts, deputed two officers of the Chinese Posts—Messrs. Shields and Paulin—to come to Hongkong and discuss various matters in which Hongkong and the Chinese Posts were mutually interested. Very pleasant conferences were held and it is hoped that similar discussions may take place in the future. On the 7th August the privilege of free postage was granted to all troops in the Command. During the period 7th August to 31st December 73,378 letters, 2,082 post cards, and 2,289 other articles were posted free. The loss to the Postal Revenue was \$3,064.18.

The Post Office Staff worked under great disadvantages. They were short-handed and the uncertainty as to the times at which mails from Europe might arrive gave them little time in which they could be certain that they might not be called up for extra duty. The Staff in my opinion deserves great praise for the way in which they have worked with cheerfulness for long hours.

A table showing the various denominations of stamps issued for sale reveals that no fewer than 4,151,029 two-cent stamps were issued, the other principal denominations being:—Four cent, 2,057,482; ten cent, 1,041,150; and one cent, 548,417. Of one-cent post cards, 62,700 were issued. The actual revenue from the sale of postage stamps was \$357,462.93.

Award of 5,000 War Medals.—Forty-nine pages of a report supplement to the London Gazette were filled with the names of N.C.O.'s and men who have been awarded the Meritorious Service Medal. The list contains about 5,000 names.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

JUNKET

Cannot be excelled with tinned
or fresh stewed fruit.

COULOMMIER CHEESE. COTTAGE CHEESE

NOURISHING & IDEAL FOOD.

DEVONSHIRE CREAM

CAN ALWAYS BE HAD.

WE SUPPLY JUNKET TABLET ON APPLICATION.



Don't Miss This Fact
Advertising Pays in
THE DOLLAR DIRECTORY.

SOUTH CHINA AFFAIRS.

The "Constitutionalists" and America.

The Canton Intelligence Bureau issues the following:—

In view of the possibility for the Americans to grant loans to the Peking Government, the South-Western leaders will see that no more financial assistance will be given by foreigners to one section of China against another. The Constitutionalists, however, have confidence in the American People that they will never promote militarism in China while they themselves are fighting to make the world safe for democracy. The Constitutionalists, fighting to have China free for republicanism, still remember that the United States of America was the first among the Great Powers to move for the recognition of the Chinese Republic in 1913, when the First National Assembly of China, the one now meeting in Canton, was properly constituted and the republican form of government perfected for the first time before the eyes of world.

Ten Members of Parliament are arriving at Canton, while seventeen are being qualified to fill vacancies in the Senate. These additions will bring the number of M.P.'s nearer to the two-thirds majority, the necessary quorum to act on the permanent Constitution of China. Now some five hundred Representatives and Senators are in Canton.

The Health Return.—The only case of communicable disease notified yesterday was a non-fatal occurrence of plague, the sufferer being a Chinese.

Kailan Output.—The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending August 3 amounted to 60,718 tons and the sales during the period, to 46,325 tons.

TO-DAY'S
ADVERTISEMENT.

G.  R.
NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY Notified that in accordance with Regulations, published under the Government Notification No. 202 of 31st May, 1918, commencing from 1st September 1918, all Private Chairs have to be licensed as Annual Licence fee of \$2 payable in advance. Chair bearers have to be licensed at a fee of 30 cents each yearly.

P. P. J. WODEHOUSE,
Captain Superintendent
of Police.
Hongkong, 16th August, 1918.



BATH ROBES

Made of good Cotton Crepe, cut to our own pattern on loose easy lines and not "skimpy." The coolest and most comfortable wraps for bath or negligee wear, and very useful for Bathing parties.

Inexpensively priced at
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JUST RECEIVED

SILK TIES TO MATCH.
WITH HANDKERCHIEFS

UMBRELLAS

SILK SOCKS TO MATCH.
WITH TIES
INSPECTION INVITED.

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The Latest BIG HITS
FOR PIANO.

OVER THERE ...
BRING BACK MY DADDY TO ME ...
MOTHER DIXIE & YOU ...
PAY DAY ...
YANKEE MILITARY BALL ...

FOX TROT. ONE STEPS. ETC., ETC.

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CELEBRATED SWEETENED

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MADE WITH FRESH AUSTRALIAN
LEMONS AND PURE SUGAR.

Price per doz. Quarts. \$11.00

Bottle. \$1.00

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For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, ETC., apply to:-

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Hongkong, 1st April, 1917.P. L. Knight,
Acting Superintendent.CANADIAN PACIFIC
OCEAN SERVICES LIMITEDPACIFIC SERVICE
CANADA, UNITED STATES
AND EUROPE

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC.

— SAILING ON OR ABOUT —

Empress of Japan 11th Sept.	Key West	30th Nov.
Monteagle 12th Sept.	Monteagle	11th Dec.
Empress of Japan 5th Oct.	Empress of Japan	1st Jan.
Key West 6th Nov.	Key West	— Feb.

* FREIGHT SERVICE ONLY.

Regular Mail, Passenger and Freight Services.
Excellent Accommodation. Moderate Rates.

For particulars regarding passage fares, sailing times and rates of accommodation, also information of the company's services, apply to:-

P. D. BUTTERLAND,
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Phone 752.

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General Agent,
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HONGKONG.

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Regular Service Between
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The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
Hongkong, Sept. 24, 1917. Agents.PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
U. S. MAIL LINE.Operating the new First-Class Steamers
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14,000 tons Each.Hongkong to San Francisco,
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The most Comfortable Route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong at noon.

s.s. "ECUADOR"	Aug. 17th.
s.s. "COLOMBIA"	Sept. 11th.
s.s. "VENEZUELA"	Oct. 9th.

These steamers have the most modern equipment including overhead electric fans and electric lighting ALL LOWER BERTHS & Large Comfortable Staterooms (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration. Special care is given to the cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed. Tickets are interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc., apply to:-
Company's Office in
ALEXANDRA BUILDING,
Chater Road.
Telephone No. 141.

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(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

Sailings from Hongkong subject to alteration.

Destination.	Steamer & Displacement.	Sailing Dates.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	*Inaba Maru T. 12,600	[SAT., 17th Aug., at 11 a.m.
	*Iyo Maru T. 12,330	[WED., 4th Sept., at 11 a.m.
	*Tango Maru T. 13,500	[SATUR., 17th Aug., at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	*Nikko Maru T. 9,600	[SAT., 14th Sept., at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE

LONDON OR LIVERPOOL VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGUA, SATE, CAPE TOWN, VIA MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, THURSDAY IS. TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, & SYDNEY, VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO AND PANAMA CANAL, VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO.

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For date of sailing apply at the Company's Office.

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Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "Fushimi Maru," "Suwa Maru," "Kashima Maru," & "Katori Maru," each of over 20,000 tons displacement.

Next sailing from Hongkong.

* Suwa Maru FRI., 17th Sept., at 11 a.m.

* Fushimi Maru WED., 11th Sept., at 11 a.m.

* Omitting Manila Eastbound.

For further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
B. MORI, Manager.

Telephone Nos. 292 & 293.

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FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Hongkong.
KOREA MARU	10,000	18th Aug.
SIBERIA MARU	10,000	25th Aug.
TAKEO MARU	12,000	8th Sept.
SHIRYO MARU	12,000	22nd Oct.

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HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA AND IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

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ANYO MARU	18,500	25th September.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	8th November.
KIYO MARU	17,000	9th January.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to

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JAVA PACIFIC LINE
OF THE
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

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Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.

Subject to change without Notice.

Sailing from Hongkong to San Francisco.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

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Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points in the United States of America and Canada.

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"NANKING" "CHINA"
(14,000 tons, American Registry) (10,000 tons, American Registry)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

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SHIPPING

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SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
SHANGHAI	Suiyang	17th Aug. at d'light.
SHANGHAI	Kaifong	18th Aug. at d'light.
SHANGHAI	Sungkiang	20th Aug. at noon.
TIENSIN	Paichow	21st Aug. at 3 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.

Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

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Hongkong Aug. 14, 1918.

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Regular, Fortnightly Service between
CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tijilap	Kobe	19th Aug.	23rd Aug.	Java
Tijilap	Java & M'sar	24th Aug.	28th Aug.	Moji & Kobe

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

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HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for first Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOSHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Hailan	A. E. Evans	16th Aug. at 1 p.m.
Hailong	J. W. Hodgins	20th Aug. at 1 p.m.

FOR SWATOW.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

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INDO-CHINA STEAM-NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI via Swatow	Wosang	Sat., 17th Aug. at d'light.
MANILA	Yuensang	Sat., 17th Aug. at 3 p.m.
TIENSIN	Chipshing	Wed., 21st Aug. at d'light.
MANILA	Loongsang	Fri., 23rd Aug. at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war, but at present a monthly service is maintained with Calcutta by the s.s. "KWAISANG" and "YITIM" calling at Singapore and Penang. The former vessel has excellent passenger accommodation, is fitted with electric light and fans, and carries a fully qualified surgeon.

SINGAPORE LINE.—The s.s. "VAN WAERNICK" leaves for Singapore approximately every fortnight. This vessel has excellent accommodation for first class passengers, and is fitted throughout with electric light and fans and carries a fully qualified surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Fungtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hanoi when indicated.

BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kaitai, Johnston, Labuan, Tawau and Lakad Data, calling at Weizaiwei and Chiao.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

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JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
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AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

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Branches and Agencies—throughout the world.
General Banking and Foreign Exchange.
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SHIPPING NEWS.

Giant Turbo-Generator.

The news that the German A.E.G. is now building a 50,000-h.p. turbo generator represents a considerable achievement in the midst of a great war, but it will not, as is stated in some quarters, be the largest and most powerful turbo-generator which has yet been constructed. American manufacturers, who are also at the present time immersed in war work, are building turbo-generators up to a capacity of 70,000 h.p.

Shipbuilding Materials.

The shipment of iron and steel to be supplied by the United States under the second agreement for the exchange of Japanese materials was to be begun in June, but the exigencies of the military situation have delayed arrangements, and shipments will not be made until after October. This delay in the supply of shipbuilding materials will naturally cause a corresponding delay in the supply of vessels, the first of which was to be delivered in January next, or six months after the supply of shipbuilding materials.

American Shipbuilding Materials.

The application of the shipbuilders concerned in the agreements for the exchange of Japanese materials for American shipbuilding materials, asking the Customs authorities to dispense with the usual procedure in regard to shipbuilding materials to be imported under the agreements, has been granted. Such imports will be deposited in the compounds of the shipbuilders in the same way as in bonded Customs sheds. Duty will be imposed only on the surplus materials after the construction of the vessels to be supplied to the United States; thus no duty will be imposed on the materials actually used for these steamers.

Dearth of Seamen.

With the striking development of the shipping traffic in Japan the dearth of seamen is being keenly felt by the shipowners at large. Newly-built steamers are meeting with great difficulty to get decent crews to man them. One of the causes of the dearth of seamen is that ships' officers must have a good knowledge of English, and this qualification has naturally tended to turn away a large number of those who intended to go to sea. At a pinch, foremastmen of long experience have been raised to be officers. This, however, has given anything but satisfactory results, and the shipowners are now more desirous of engaging those who have gone through a good education. It is stated that the shipowners are comparing notes as to how to get over the difficulty. The authorities concerned, in cognizance of the prevailing state of things, are intending to admit applicants to the Mercantile Marine School by 50% more in September next than in the previous years and by 70-80% more for the succeeding year.

Indian Control of Shipping.

A dispatch received at Tokyo says that under date of the 20th ult. the Indian Government has announced that the charter-parties for both regular and irregular foreign steamers other than British, and new contracts for the transport of goods to and from India by those steamers, shall be subject to approval of the Indian Government. In this connection Mr. Kurokawa, Chief of the Foreign Service Department of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, is quoted as saying that though the Company has not yet received any information, it seems the measure is directed against Dutch, Spanish, and a few Japanese ships owned by private individuals now operating in or about Indian waters, the object being a desire to control shipping with a view to better efficiency for the transport of munitions of war. It is clear that the measure has not been taken against the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, which is transporting 20,000 or 30,000 tons of gunny bags and other war supplies every month from Calcutta to Seattle. From the standpoint of the steamship company the Indian service is not remunerative, and it is making some sacrifices to maintain it. Mr. Kurokawa adds that though it is urged foreign steamers should be excluded from the Indian coasting service, it will be impossible for India to develop her trade without the assistance of foreign, especially Japanese, steamers.

Phone No. 1500.

Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

ALLIED INTERVENTION IN SIBERIA.

The "Times" correspondent at Vladivostok reports on August 9th that the French troops marched through the streets and were greeted by friendly crowds.

The "Times" correspondent at Tokio reports on August 10th that a diplomatic mission will be attached to the Japanese expedition in Siberia headed by Mr. Matudaira, ex-consul at Tientsin. The British authorities have already taken similar measures. Mr. Beilby Alston, Counselor at the Legation in Peking, is already at Vladivostok.

Paris, Aug. 13. A Havas message states: The French contingent arrived yesterday at Vladivostok. The troops were welcomed by Czech-Slovak representatives, the French Consul and local authorities. They marched through the streets, receiving a rousing welcome from the people.

THE KING'S VISIT TO FRANCE.

London, Aug. 14. Ruter's correspondent at British Headquarters reports on August 13th: The King arrived in France on August 5th and immediately inspected the methods of landing heavy material like tanks, big guns and locomotives. He inspected the base depots and motorized to a casualty clearing station, chatting with the wounded fresh from the fighting. Then followed a strenuous tour of the front. The King, covering an average of a hundred miles daily in wet dreary weather, was everywhere cheered by troops and civilians. Once the road was shelled as the Majesty passed. Visits to instruction camps, forestry schools and aerodromes were items in a long programme. The King, accompanied by Mr. Poincaré and Sir Douglas Haig on August 12th, a most interesting day, August 10th, was a demonstration of tanks of every type. American troops, labour battalions, a Portuguese division, an Australian aerodrome were among the units inspected. The King attended a special inter-communication service on August 11th within the sound of the guns, after which he reviewed the troops, witnessing a march past wherein twenty British corps and divisions and an American division were represented. His Majesty returned to England on August 13.

Paris, Aug. 14. H.M. the King's tour included visits to Amiens, Villers Bretonneux and also the Roye road, where His Majesty warmly congratulated the French troops in the sector adjoining the front of the British attack.

AMERICA AND ALSACE-LORRAINE.

Paris, Aug. 14. A Havas report states: At a distribution of prizes to school children at Thann, in the reconquered part of Alsace, Mr. John Weare, formerly of the United States Steel Products Co., addressed the assembly saying: "What we wish is the establishment of a reign of law based on the consent of the governed and supported by the organized opinion of humanity. The restoration of Alsace-Lorraine is necessary. To us Americans this restoration appears as a symbolic resume of the motives which decided the United States to enter the war."

M. M. LINERS SUNK.

Paris, Aug. 14. The Messageries Maritimes liner Djinnah, with military passengers, while in an escorted convoy, was torpedoed and sunk in the Mediterranean on the night of July 14. There are 42 missing. The Messageries liner Australien was torpedoed, set on fire and riddled in the Mediterranean on July 19. Seventeen of the crew were killed, 10 passengers were saved and three are missing. Another ship in the Australian's convoy was torpedoed but not sunk.

SIR J. BRUNYATE HONOURED.

London, Aug. 14. The "Gazette" announces that Sir James Brunyate has been promoted commander of the Star of India in recognition of special war services. Sir James has just returned from the United States, where he was attached to Lord Reading's staff as adviser on Indian currency and Eastern exchange questions.

THE ITALIAN FRONT.

London, Aug. 14. An Italian official message says: Under effective concentrations of artillery fire in the Tonale region, we carried out attacks and occupied Mountello, Punta di San Matteo and the spur south-eastward of Umagolito; prisoners over hundred. Our batteries set on fire supply depots on the left bank of the Paive.

AN ENEMY CONFERENCE.

Amsterdam, Aug. 14. A message from Vienna says that the Emperor Karl has proceeded to the German Main Headquarters, being accompanied by the Foreign Minister and the Chief of the General Staff.

CANTON NEWS.

Our Canton correspondent writes as follows:—

A Poor Scheme.
It is reported that from the last month the money collected from the house-rent borrowing scheme is about \$3,000 while over 40 officers were appointed for this purpose, and after their salaries are paid, there is only left a balance of about \$50.

On hearing that a certain foreign bank has kept in stock over \$2,000,000 of Canton subsidiary coins, and is now negotiating to issue notes, the local bankers have jointly made a protest to the Authority on the ground that the silver of the province will be gradually absorbed by foreigners.

An Explanation Wanted.
The Provincial Assembly has demanded an explanation from the Government as to why the redemption of the Bank of China's notes has not commenced. The magistrates of Hsin Shan district while on his way to Canton.

EJECTMENT ORDER.

Before His Honour Mr. Justice Gompertz, in the Summary Court this morning, Mr. A. K. Reiton applied for an ejectment order against Pan Hing. Mr. R. C. Faithful appeared for the plaintiff and defendant was not present, neither was he represented.

Mr. Reiton stated that he was the lessor of the ground and first floors of a house in Yau-mat, and he rented a part of it to defendant on the monthly rent of \$10.70. On the 20th June he gave notice to the defendant to quit the premises, but the defendant did not do it. His Lordship awarded plaintiff \$10.70 for rent, and costs.

ton with 20 men forming a body-guard was robbed by a superior number of pirates when his boat passed Wong Po Kong. All the valuables were stolen and the magistrate got ashore in servant's dress.

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

Administrative Orders issued to-day by Major H. A. Morgan, Administrative Commandant, state:—

Strength.

No. 602 Sapper A. H. West was enrolled on 8. 8. 18 and posted to Engineer Coy. No. 395 Sapper A. J. Coelho, Engineer Coy., is permitted to resign, on leaving the Colony, to date from day of departure.

Transfer.

No. 455 Pte. H. J. Nairo, "A" Coy., attached Engineer Coy., is transferred to the Mounted Section, dated 15. 8. 18.

Leave.

2nd Lieutenant W. B. Bowe, Eng. Coy., and R. Sutherland, "B" Coy., are granted one month's leave each, to date from day of departure. No. 224 Spr. G. S. Rodger, Eng. Coy., is granted leave for the duration of the war, from 13. 8. 18. Corpl. A. A. Belton, M. Gun Coy., is granted 1 month's extension of leave, from 19. 8. 18. Pte. C. I. Stapleton, M. Gun Coy., is granted 8 weeks' leave, on Medical Grounds, from 29. 8. 18. Gar. A. H. Compton, Arty. Coy., is granted 1 month's extension of leave, from 19. 8. 18. Gar. A. W. P. Spiers, Arty. Coy., is granted 3 months extension of leave, from 20. 8. 18.

Rifles.

All ranks will send their rifles to Headquarters for inspection by the Armourer before commencing the Annual Musketry Course.

Artillery Orders.

Orders for Artillery Company by Captain J. H. W. Armstrong, V.D., state:—

Parades at Belchers Battery:— Tuesday, 20th instant.—7.30 a.m. Right Half Coy. New Layers' Class only. 5.30 p.m. Left Half Coy. Full drill.

Thursday, 22nd inst.—5.30 p.m. Left Half Coy. New D.R.F. Class only.

Friday, 23rd inst.—7.30 a.m. Right Half Coy. Full drill. 5.30 p.m. Left Half Coy. New Layers' class only.

Engineer Orders.

Orders for Engineer Company by Captain W. Russell state:—

16th to 23rd instant:— E. L. Manning, Nightly.—Parades as per rosters posted at Headquarters. Engine Drivers at 6.30 p.m. Electricians at 6.45 p.m.

Officers next for duty.—Belchers, 2nd Lt. Marley, Lyseman, 2nd Lieut. Templeton, Stonecutters, Lieut. Stevenson. Instructions for higher ratings and N. C. Os and men of the Infantry Battalion attached for duty.—Class 1, at Belchers at 8.30 p.m. on Mondays and Thursdays for all who have not passed the "Pr. ficient" rate (1/-) examination. Class 2, at Belchers at 8.30 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays for all N. C. Os and men of higher ratings, under Staff Sergeants. Overlanders and Parsons, R.E., and Sergt. Day, H.K.D.O. Class 3, at Lyseman at 6.30 p.m. on Tuesdays and Fridays, under Staff Sergeants. Barclay and White, R.E. and Sergt. Williams, H.K.D.O.

Detail of duties at Lyseman from 17th to 21st August inclusive is posted at Headquarters for information of all concerned.

Infantry Parades.

Orders for Infantry Battalion by Major H. A. Morgan state:—

Monday, 19th instant.—4.30 p.m. No. 2 Platoon at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course. Part 1, Practices 1 and 2. The following will attend:—Ptes. Abney, Bridger, Earle and Newall. 5.15 p.m. Practices 3 and 4. The following will attend:—Corpl. Hancock, Ptes. Abney, Falconer, Hsieh, Macfarlane, B. M. Webb, J. R. Wood, Lawson, Bridger, Donnelly, Earle, Griffin, Newall, Tratman, Young and Carpenter. Dress, Drill order with pouches.

Tuesday, 20th instant.—5.15 p.m. No. 2 Platoon at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course. Part 2, Practices 5, 6, 7 and 12. The following will attend:—Corpl. Hancock, Ptes. Abney, Falconer, Hsieh, Macfarlane, B. M. Webb, J. R. Wood, Lawson, Bridger, Donnelly, Earle, Griffin, Newall, Tratman, Young and Carpenter. Dress, Drill order with pouches.

Wednesday, 21st instant.—5.15 p.m. No. 2 Platoon at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course. Part 3, Practices 13, 14, 15 and 16. The following will attend:—Corpl. Hancock, Ptes. Abney, Falconer, Hsieh, Macfarlane, B. M. Webb, J. R. Wood, Lawson, Bridger, Donnelly, Earle, Griffin, Newall, Tratman, Young and Carpenter. Dress, Drill order with pouches.

Thursday, 22nd instant.—5.15 p.m. No. 2 Platoon at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course. Part 4, Practices 17, 18, 19 and 20. The following will attend:—Corpl. Hancock, Ptes. Abney, Falconer, Hsieh, Macfarlane, B. M. Webb, J. R. Wood, Lawson, Bridger, Donnelly, Earle, Griffin, Newall, Tratman, Young and Carpenter. Dress, Drill order with pouches.

Friday, 23rd instant.—5.15 p.m. No. 2 Platoon at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course. Part 5, Practices 21, 22, 23 and 24. The following will attend:—Corpl. Hancock, Ptes. Abney, Falconer, Hsieh, Macfarlane, B. M. Webb, J. R. Wood, Lawson, Bridger, Donnelly, Earle, Griffin, Newall, Tratman, Young and Carpenter. Dress, Drill order with pouches.

Saturday, 24th instant.—5.15 p.m. No. 2 Platoon at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course. Part 6, Practices 25, 26, 27 and 28. The following will attend:—Corpl. Hancock, Ptes. Abney, Falconer, Hsieh, Macfarlane, B. M. Webb, J. R. Wood, Lawson, Bridger, Donnelly, Earle, Griffin, Newall, Tratman, Young and Carpenter. Dress, Drill order with pouches.

Sunday, 25th instant.—5.15 p.m. No. 2 Platoon at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course. Part 7, Practices 29, 30, 31 and 32. The following will attend:—Corpl. Hancock, Ptes. Abney, Falconer, Hsieh, Macfarlane, B. M. Webb, J. R. Wood, Lawson, Bridger, Donnelly, Earle, Griffin, Newall, Tratman, Young and Carpenter. Dress, Drill order with pouches.

Monday, 26th instant.—5.15 p.m. No. 2 Platoon at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course. Part 8, Practices 33, 34, 35 and 36. The following will attend:—Corpl. Hancock, Ptes. Abney, Falconer, Hsieh, Macfarlane, B. M. Webb, J. R. Wood, Lawson, Bridger, Donnelly, Earle, Griffin, Newall, Tratman, Young and Carpenter. Dress, Drill order with pouches.

Tuesday, 27th instant.—5.15 p.m. No. 2 Platoon at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course. Part 9, Practices 37, 38, 39 and 40. The following will attend:—Corpl. Hancock, Ptes. Abney, Falconer, Hsieh, Macfarlane, B. M. Webb, J. R. Wood, Lawson, Bridger, Donnelly, Earle, Griffin, Newall, Tratman, Young and Carpenter. Dress, Drill order with pouches.

Wednesday, 28th instant.—5.15 p.m. No. 2 Platoon at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course. Part 10, Practices 41, 42, 43 and 44. The following will attend:—Corpl. Hancock, Ptes. Abney, Falconer, Hsieh, Macfarlane, B. M. Webb, J. R. Wood, Lawson, Bridger, Donnelly, Earle, Griffin, Newall, Tratman, Young and Carpenter. Dress, Drill order with pouches.

Thursday, 29th instant.—5.15 p.m. No. 2 Platoon at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course. Part 11, Practices 45, 46, 47 and 48. The following will attend:—Corpl. Hancock, Ptes. Abney, Falconer, Hsieh, Macfarlane, B. M. Webb, J. R. Wood, Lawson, Bridger, Donnelly, Earle, Griffin, Newall, Tratman, Young and Carpenter. Dress, Drill order with pouches.

Friday, 30th instant.—5.15 p.m. No. 2 Platoon at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course. Part 12, Practices 49, 50, 51 and 52. The following will attend:—Corpl. Hancock, Ptes. Abney, Falconer, Hsieh, Macfarlane, B. M. Webb, J. R. Wood, Lawson, Bridger, Donnelly, Earle, Griffin, Newall, Tratman, Young and Carpenter. Dress, Drill order with pouches.

Lancaster, Wells, Wilson and H. M. Webb, Dress, Drill order with pouches.

Wednesday, 21st instant.—5.15 p.m. No. 1 Platoon at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course. Part 1, Practices 3 and 4. Dress, Drill order with pouches.

Thursday, 22nd instant.—5.15 p.m. No. 2 Platoon at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course. Part 2, Practices 5, 6, 7 and 12. The following will attend:—Corpl. Hancock, Ptes. Abney, Falconer, Hsieh, Macfarlane, B. M. Webb, J. R. Wood, Lawson, Bridger, Donnelly, Earle, Griffin, Newall, Tratman, Young and Carpenter. Dress, Drill order with pouches.

Friday, 23rd instant.—5.15 p.m. No. 1 Platoon at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course. Part 3, Practices 13, 14, 15 and 16. The following will attend:—Corpl. Hancock, Ptes. Abney, Falconer, Hsieh, Macfarlane, B. M. Webb, J. R. Wood, Lawson, Bridger, Donnelly, Earle, Griffin, Newall, Tratman, Young and Carpenter. Dress, Drill order with pouches.

Saturday, 24th instant.—5.15 p.m. No. 2 Platoon at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course. Part 4, Practices 17, 18, 19 and 20. The following will attend:—Corpl. Hancock, Ptes. Abney, Falconer, Hsieh, Macfarlane, B. M. Webb, J. R. Wood, Lawson, Bridger, Donnelly, Earle, Griffin, Newall, Tratman, Young and Carpenter. Dress, Drill order with pouches.

Sunday, 25th instant.—5.15 p.m. No. 1 Platoon at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course. Part 5, Practices 21, 22, 23 and 24. The following will attend:—Corpl. Hancock, Ptes. Abney, Falconer, Hsieh, Macfarlane, B. M. Webb, J. R. Wood, Lawson, Bridger, Donnelly, Earle, Griffin, Newall, Tratman, Young and Carpenter. Dress, Drill order with pouches.

Monday, 26th instant.—5.15 p.m. No. 2 Platoon at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course. Part 6, Practices 25, 26, 27 and 28. The following will attend:—Corpl. Hancock, Ptes. Abney, Falconer, Hsieh, Macfarlane, B. M. Webb, J. R. Wood, Lawson, Bridger, Donnelly, Earle, Griffin, Newall, Tratman, Young and Carpenter. Dress, Drill order with pouches.

Tuesday, 27th instant.—5.15 p.m. No. 1 Platoon at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course. Part 7, Practices 29, 30, 31 and 32. The following will attend:—Corpl. Hancock, Ptes. Abney, Falconer, Hsieh, Macfarlane, B. M. Webb, J. R. Wood, Lawson, Bridger, Donnelly, Earle, Griffin, Newall, Tratman, Young and Carpenter. Dress, Drill order with pouches.

Wednesday, 28th instant.—5.15 p.m. No. 2 Platoon at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course. Part 8, Practices 33, 34, 35 and 36. The following will attend:—Corpl. Hancock, Ptes. Abney, Falconer, Hsieh, Macfarlane, B. M. Webb, J. R. Wood, Lawson, Bridger, Donnelly, Earle, Griffin, Newall, Tratman, Young and Carpenter. Dress, Drill order with pouches.

Thursday, 29th instant.—5.15 p.m. No. 1 Platoon at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course. Part 9, Practices 37, 38, 39 and 40. The following will attend:—Corpl. Hancock, Ptes. Abney, Falconer, Hsieh, Macfarlane, B. M. Webb, J. R. Wood, Lawson, Bridger, Donnelly, Earle, Griffin, Newall, Tratman, Young and Carpenter. Dress, Drill order with pouches.

Friday, 30th instant.—5.15 p.m. No. 2 Platoon at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course. Part 10, Practices 41, 42, 43 and 44. The following will attend:—Corpl. Hancock, Ptes. Abney, Falconer, Hsieh, Macfarlane, B. M. Webb, J. R. Wood, Lawson, Bridger, Donnelly, Earle, Griffin, Newall, Tratman, Young and Carpenter. Dress, Drill order with pouches.

Saturday, 31st instant.—5.15 p.m. No. 1 Platoon at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course. Part 11, Practices 45, 46, 47 and 48. The following will attend:—Corpl. Hancock, Ptes. Abney, Falconer, Hsieh, Macfarlane, B. M. Webb, J. R. Wood, Lawson, Bridger, Donnelly, Earle, Griffin, Newall, Tratman, Young and Carpenter. Dress, Drill order with pouches.

Sunday, 1st instant.—5.15 p.m. No. 2 Platoon at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course. Part 12, Practices 49, 50, 51 and 52. The following will attend:—Corpl. Hancock, Ptes. Abney, Falconer, Hsieh, Macfarlane, B. M. Webb, J. R. Wood, Lawson, Bridger, Donnelly, Earle, Griffin, Newall, Tratman, Young and Carpenter. Dress, Drill order with pouches.

Monday, 2nd instant.—5.15 p.m. No. 1 Platoon at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course. Part 1, Practices 3 and 4. Dress, Drill order with pouches.

Tuesday, 3rd instant.—5.15 p.m. No. 2 Platoon at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course. Part 2, Practices 5, 6, 7 and 12. The following will attend:—Corpl. Hancock, Ptes. Abney, Falconer, Hsieh, Macfarlane, B. M. Webb, J. R. Wood, Lawson, Bridger, Donnelly, Earle, Griffin, Newall, Tratman, Young and Carpenter. Dress, Drill order with pouches.

Wednesday, 4th instant.—5.15 p.m. No. 1 Platoon at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course. Part 3, Practices 13, 14, 15 and 16. The following will attend:—Corpl. Hancock, Ptes. Abney, Falconer, Hsieh, Macfarlane, B. M. Webb, J. R. Wood, Lawson, Bridger, Donnelly, Earle, Griffin, Newall, Tratman, Young and Carpenter. Dress, Drill order with pouches.

Thursday, 5th instant.—5.15 p.m. No. 2 Platoon at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course. Part 4, Practices 17, 18, 19 and 20. The following will attend:—Corpl. Hancock, Ptes. Abney, Falconer, Hsieh, Macfarlane, B. M. Webb, J. R. Wood, Lawson, Bridger, Donnelly, Earle, Griffin, Newall, Tratman, Young and Carpenter. Dress, Drill order with pouches.

Friday, 6th instant.—5.15 p.m. No. 1 Platoon at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course. Part 5, Practices 21, 22, 23 and 24. The following will attend:—Corpl. Hancock, Ptes. Abney, Falconer, Hsieh, Macfarlane, B. M. Webb, J. R. Wood, Lawson, Bridger, Donnelly, Earle, Griffin, Newall, Tratman, Young and Carpenter. Dress, Drill order with pouches.

Saturday, 7th instant.—5.15 p.m. No. 2 Platoon at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course. Part 6, Practices 25, 26, 27 and 28. The following will attend:—Corpl. Hancock, Ptes. Abney, Falconer, Hsieh, Macfarlane, B. M. Webb, J. R. Wood, Lawson, Bridger, Donnelly, Earle, Griffin, Newall, Tratman, Young and Carpenter. Dress, Drill order with pouches.

Sunday, 8th instant.—5.15 p.m. No. 1 Platoon at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course. Part 7, Practices 29, 30, 31 and 32. The following will attend:—Corpl. Hancock, Ptes. Abney, Falconer, Hsieh, Macfarlane, B. M. Webb, J. R. Wood, Lawson, Bridger, Donnelly, Earle, Griffin, Newall, Tratman, Young and Carpenter. Dress, Drill order with pouches.

Monday, 9th instant.—5.15 p.m. No. 2 Platoon at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course. Part 8, Practices 33, 34, 35 and 36. The following will attend:—Corpl. Hancock, Ptes. Abney, Falconer, Hsieh, Macfarlane, B. M. Webb, J. R. Wood, Lawson, Bridger, Donnelly, Earle, Griffin, Newall, Tratman, Young and Carpenter. Dress, Drill order with pouches.

Tuesday, 10th instant.—5.15 p.m. No. 1 Platoon at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course. Part 9, Practices 37, 38, 39 and 40. The following will attend:—Corpl. Hancock, Ptes. Abney, Falconer, Hsieh, Macfarlane, B. M. Webb, J. R. Wood, Lawson, Bridger, Donnelly, Earle, Griffin, Newall, Tratman, Young and Carpenter. Dress, Drill order with pouches.

Wednesday, 11th instant.—5.15 p.m. No. 2 Platoon at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course. Part 10, Practices 41, 42, 43 and 44. The following will attend:—Corpl. Hancock, Ptes. Abney, Falconer, Hsieh, Macfarlane, B. M. Webb, J. R. Wood, Lawson, Bridger, Donnelly, Earle, Griffin, Newall, Tratman, Young and Carpenter. Dress, Drill order with pouches.

Thursday, 12th instant.—5.15 p.m. No. 1 Platoon at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course. Part 11, Practices 45, 46, 47 and 48. The following will attend:—Corpl. Hancock, Ptes. Abney, Falconer, Hsieh, Macfarlane, B. M. Webb, J. R. Wood, Lawson, Bridger, Donnelly, Earle, Griffin, Newall, Tratman, Young and Carpenter. Dress, Drill order with pouches.

Friday, 13th instant.—5.15 p.m. No. 2 Platoon at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course. Part 12, Practices 49, 50, 51 and 52. The following will attend:—Corpl. Hancock, Ptes. Abney, Falconer, Hsieh, Macfarlane, B. M. Webb, J. R. Wood, Lawson, Bridger, Donnelly, Earle, Griffin, Newall, Tratman, Young and Carpenter. Dress, Drill order with pouches.

Saturday, 14th instant.—5.15 p.m. No. 1 Platoon at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course. Part 1, Practices 3 and 4. Dress, Drill order with pouches.

Sunday, 15th instant.—5.15 p.m. No. 2 Platoon at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course. Part 2, Practices 5, 6, 7 and 12. The following will attend:—Corpl. Hancock, Ptes. Abney, Falconer, Hsieh, Macfarlane, B. M. Webb, J. R. Wood, Lawson, Bridger, Donnelly, Earle, Griffin, Newall, Tratman, Young and Carpenter. Dress, Drill order with pouches.

Monday, 16th instant.—5.15 p.m. No. 1 Platoon at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course. Part 3, Practices 13, 14, 15 and 16. The following will attend:—Corpl. Hancock, Ptes. Abney, Falconer, Hsieh, Macfarlane, B. M. Webb, J. R. Wood, Lawson, Bridger, Donnelly, Earle, Griffin, Newall, Tratman, Young and Carpenter. Dress, Drill order with pouches.

Tuesday, 17th instant.—5.15 p.m. No. 2 Platoon at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course. Part 4, Practices 17, 18, 19 and 20. The following will attend:—Corpl. Hancock, Ptes. Abney, Falconer, Hsieh, Macfarlane, B. M. Webb, J. R. Wood, Lawson, Bridger, Donnelly, Earle, Griffin, Newall, Tratman, Young and Carpenter. Dress, Drill order with pouches.

Wednesday, 18th instant.—5.15 p.m. No. 1 Platoon at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course. Part 5, Practices 21, 22, 23 and 24. The following will attend:—Corpl. Hancock, Ptes. Abney, Falconer, Hsieh, Macfarlane, B. M. Webb, J. R. Wood, Lawson, Bridger, Donnelly, Earle, Griffin, Newall, Tratman, Young and Carpenter. Dress, Drill order with pouches.

Thursday, 19th instant.—5.15 p.m. No. 2 Platoon at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course. Part 6, Practices 25, 26, 27 and 28. The following will attend:—Corpl. Hancock, Ptes. Abney, Falconer, Hsieh, Macfarlane, B. M. Webb, J. R. Wood, Lawson, Bridger, Donnelly, Earle, Griffin, Newall, Tratman, Young and Carpenter. Dress, Drill order with pouches.

Friday, 20th instant.—5.15 p.m. No. 1 Platoon at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course. Part 7, Practices 29, 30, 31 and 32. The following will attend:—Corpl. Hancock, Ptes. Abney, Falconer, Hsieh, Macfarlane, B. M. Webb, J. R. Wood, Lawson, Bridger, Donnelly, Earle, Griffin, Newall, Tratman, Young and Carpenter. Dress, Drill order with pouches.

Saturday, 21st instant.—5.15 p.m. No. 2 Platoon at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course. Part 8, Practices 33, 34, 35 and 36. The following will attend:—Corpl. Hancock, Ptes. Abney, Falconer, Hsieh, Macfarlane, B. M. Webb, J. R. Wood, Lawson, Bridger, Donnelly, Earle, Griffin, Newall, Tratman, Young and Carpenter. Dress, Drill order with pouches.

Sunday, 22nd instant.—5.15 p.m. No. 1 Platoon at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course. Part 9, Practices 37, 38, 39 and 40. The following will attend:—Corpl. Hancock, Ptes. Abney, Falconer, Hsieh, Macfarlane, B. M. Webb, J. R. Wood, Lawson, Bridger, Donnelly, Earle, Griffin, Newall, Tratman, Young and Carpenter. Dress, Drill order with pouches.

Monday, 23rd instant.—5.15 p.m. No. 2 Platoon at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course. Part 10, Practices 41, 42, 43 and 44. The following will attend:—Corpl. Hancock, Ptes. Abney, Falconer, Hsieh, Macfarlane, B. M. Webb, J. R. Wood, Lawson, Bridger, Donnelly, Earle, Griffin, Newall, Tratman, Young and Carpenter. Dress, Drill order with pouches.

Tuesday, 24th instant.—5.15 p.m. No. 1 Platoon at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course. Part 11, Practices 45, 46, 47 and 48. The following will attend:—Corpl. Hancock, Ptes. Abney, Falconer, Hsieh, Macfarlane, B. M. Webb, J. R. Wood, Lawson, Bridger, Donnelly, Earle, Griffin, Newall, Tratman, Young and Carpenter. Dress, Drill order with pouches.

Wednesday, 25th instant.—5.15 p.m. No. 2 Platoon at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course. Part 12, Practices 49, 50, 51 and 52. The following will attend:—Corpl. Hancock, Ptes. Abney, Falconer, Hsieh, Macfarlane, B. M. Webb, J. R. Wood, Lawson, Bridger, Donnelly, Earle, Griffin, Newall, Tratman, Young and Carpenter. Dress, Drill order with pouches.

Thursday, 26th instant.—5.15 p.m. No. 1 Platoon at King's Park Range. Annual Musketry Course. Part 1, Practices 3 and 4. Dress, Drill order with pouches.

D.O.R.A. IN IRELAND.

Is the Country Privileged?

In the House of Lords on June 12, Lord Willoughby de Broke asked the Government whether the Defence of the Realm Regulations have been applied impartially as between Great Britain and Ireland, particularly in regard to foxhunting, horse-racing, price of cattle, food control, price of railway fares, and the consumption of petrol.

He had, not withstanding all that had happened in Ireland been told by persons who had been there that it was the only fit place for a gentleman to live in. He withdrew his question about foxhunting, because all masters of foxhounds were patriotic persons, and those in Ireland were no exception to the rule. There was, however, too much horse-racing as compared with what was allowed in England. In addition to horse-racing there were whippet-racing and cock-fighting going on merrily, and all kinds of junketing as if there was no war raging.

As to food control, sugar was the only thing rationed. The restrictions on the price of fat cattle were, he was told, an absolute farce in Ireland, and no one paid any attention to them. With regard to petrol, unless one happened to be a Sinn Féiner it was difficult to get any petrol at all. If one belonged to the disloyal forces petrol was immediately forthcoming. These things seemed to show that Ireland had been placed in a singularly privileged position, and he hoped the Government would take steps more evenly to balance the discomforts of the two countries. He ought to add that one could get alcoholic drinks at any hour of the day in Ireland.

The Earl of Crawford, replying for the late Lord Rhonda and other Ministers, read a number of official answers which had been supplied to him. He said it was the policy of the Government in applying the Defence of the Realm Regulations to have regard to the varying conditions of different localities. Conditions in Ireland made it inexpedient or undesirable to apply precisely the same regulations that might be suitable to or desirable for other parts of the kingdom.

In regard to food control in Ireland, the Food Controller was guided by the advice of a Committee which had intimate acquaintance with Irish life. Generally speaking, a great majority of his orders applied equally to Ireland. The ration of sugar was the same. Tea was distributed on the same basis. The average consumption of meat was very considerably less than in England. It was therefore unnecessary to apply the system of card rationing in Ireland. The provisions of the Public Meals Order applied throughout Ireland. In regard to beer, the intention of the Ministry was to make Ireland self-supporting. With regard to butter and margarine, so far as could be estimated from the returns, making allowance for the consumption of home producers, the consumption did not exceed

